

## مختصرات خودہ مکس ۱

$$1- f(x) = a - \frac{rx^r(1+x^r) - rx(x^r)}{(1+x^r)^r} \rightarrow .$$

$$\Rightarrow a > \frac{rx^r + rx^r - rx^r}{(1+x^r)^r} \quad \downarrow g(x)$$

$$\text{Max}(g(x)) \geq \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow a > \frac{a}{r}$$

$$r-f'(x) \geq \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + \left((-1)\frac{1}{x^r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) x^r = 0 + 0 > 0$$

$$f''(0) \leq \overbrace{\sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} + \overbrace{\left((-1)\frac{1}{x^r}\right) \cos\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) x^r} \rightarrow f'' \text{ مثبت}$$

$$2- x=0 \rightarrow f(y)=f(0)+f(y) =, f(0) \text{ س.}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} \stackrel{H\text{-}}{\rightarrow} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{x}, \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)-f(0)}{x} ,$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(0) \text{ س.}$$

$$f(x+h) - f(x), f(h) = x^rh + h^r$$

$$f'(x) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(h) + x^rh + h^r - f(x)}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(h)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^rh + h^r}{h}$$

$$\underline{\text{first}}: \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+h) - f(x)}{h} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{xh(x+h)}{h} = f'(0) + x^r = 1+x^r$$

$$f'(x) = 1+x^r$$

$$\text{w) } y' = \cos x + r \sin x \cos x$$

$$f'(r) = 1 + r \cos x = \boxed{1}$$

$$\text{r) } \frac{d}{dx} \{ f(x) + x^r [f(x)]^r \} \Rightarrow f'(x) + x^{r-1} r [f(x)]^{r-1} \cdot f'(x) + [f(x)]^r \cdot r x^{r-1}$$

$$= \dots \rightarrow x+1 \quad f'(1) + 1^r \cdot f'(1) + 1^r \cdot r \cdot f'(1) + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) + 1^r f'(1) = -17 \Rightarrow f'(1) = \boxed{-\frac{17}{1^r}}$$

$$\sqrt{r} = f'(x), (f(x) + xf'(x)) (f(x)f_m) + xf'(x)f_m) (f'(x)f_m))$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(1) = 4 \times 1 \times 4 = \boxed{16}$$

۱۹) آزادی قابل توان

است  $0 \leq i \leq 2^n - 1$

تقریب  $-r^{n-1} \leq i \leq r^{n-1}$

TC تقریب  $-r^{n-1} + 1 \leq i \leq r^{n-1} + 1$

RC تقریب  $-r^{n-1} \leq i \leq r^{n-1} - 1$

$0, 0, 1, 1$   
 $r^{-1}, r^0, r^1, r^2$   
 $1\omega, 2\omega, \dots$

$\rightarrow 1\omega = 1111_01$

$\frac{1}{\omega} \oplus \frac{1}{\omega} \oplus \frac{1}{\omega} \oplus \frac{1}{\omega} \oplus 1$

۲۰) لیست اندادهای ممکن:

برای جمع و تفریق با محیط هم شا به سهل نظر نباشد، اما برای آنچهی کوچک است بسیار

بنابراین عملیاتی کمال (زیرا مقدار بیروی کرد)  $\text{اند}$

$N = (-1)^s \times 1, f \times r^{(e-1)\nu}$

zero  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e=0 \\ f=0 \end{array} \right.$

NAN:  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e=r\omega\omega \\ f \neq 0 \end{array} \right. \pm \infty \left\{ \begin{array}{l} e=r\omega\omega \\ f=0 \\ s=\pm \end{array} \right.$

if  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} e=0 \\ f=0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow N = (-1)^s \times 0, f \times r^{(e-1)\nu}$

$\boxed{\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline S & e & f \\ \hline 1 & 11 & \text{or} \\ \hline \end{array}}$

$N = (-1)^s \times 1, f \times r^{(e-1)\nu}$   $\text{نمایش} \quad \text{پردازش} \quad \text{پردازش}$

۲۱) صدرازیمبل: (آهنگ-آهنگ-آهنگ-آهنگ-آهنگ-آهنگ)

برای تبدیل بازی - صدرازیمبل ۳ رقم اول را صدرازیمبل و هر دو رقم دیگر را تبدیل - بعد از کسریم

۲۲) (۱۰۲) نامیت صدرازیمبل است

۱۱۲ عیّن سطح

NOT		AND			OR		
A	$A'$	A	B	$A \cdot B$	A	B	$A+B$
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1

XOR		XNOR		XOR	
A	B	$A \oplus B$	XOR	یاد نماید مجمع	
1	1	0	XOR		
1	0	1			
0	1	1			
0	0	0			

قیّاطان (ریختهای الگوریتمی AND/OR) ۲ بایت (MASK)

۱۱۳ ASCII  $\rightarrow$  کدی و فواید  $\xrightarrow{\text{comp}}$  b\_hex تسلیم  $\rightarrow$  ۱۹۶  
 برای خوبی (نیز آیا کدی و فواید خواسته شده باشد) type hex

۱۱۴ Text string :  $\boxed{111} - + \text{Null}$   $\xrightarrow{\text{ASCII}} \text{فونکشن}$

۱۱۵ برای تسلیم عکس  $\xleftarrow{\text{درست جویی}} \text{bw} + \text{rgb}$

۱۱۶ بای ایام خوب و قسم نزیر بجمع و تعریق سدیل می شود

فریت کس

$$U = rt^r - rt + q \quad (1)$$

$$U = 0 \Rightarrow rt^r - rt + q = 0 \Rightarrow t^r - rt + r = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 1, 2$$

$$a = rt - r \stackrel{t=1}{\Rightarrow} a = -1 \quad (\text{لکھیں})$$

$$\stackrel{t=2}{\Rightarrow} a = 1$$

$$a = 2t - r = 0 \Rightarrow t = r$$

$$U = r - rf + q = -r \quad (\text{لکھیں})$$

$$U = \frac{\pi}{\mu} y^r (r^r - y) \quad (1)$$

$$r^r = (1r)^r - (1r - y)^r = 149 - 149 - y^r + ryy = r^r y - r \sqrt{ry - y^r}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dU}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{\mu} ry y' (r \sqrt{ry - y^r} - y) + \frac{\pi}{\mu} y^r \left( \frac{\mu ryy' - ryy'}{r \sqrt{ry - y^r}} - y' \right)$$

$$y = \frac{\pi}{\mu} \lambda \cancel{ry} \cancel{y} \cancel{y'} (r \sqrt{ry - y^r} - 4F - 4F) + \cancel{\frac{\pi}{\mu} \times 4F} \left( \cancel{ry} \frac{ryy' - 14y'}{r \sqrt{ry - y^r}} - y' \right)$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{ry} = y' (-4F) + \left( \frac{1 \cdot y'}{\lambda} - \frac{\lambda y'}{\lambda} \right) = -\cancel{ry} y' \quad (\text{لکھیں})$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{-1}{rF\lambda} \quad (\text{لکھیں})$$

$$r = \sqrt{ry - y^r} \rightarrow r' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{ry - y^r}} = \frac{1}{rF} \times (ryy' - ryy')$$

$$= \frac{1}{rF} \times \left( \frac{-ry}{rF\lambda} + \frac{r \times \lambda}{rF\lambda} \right) = \frac{1}{rF\lambda} + \frac{-\cancel{r\lambda}}{\cancel{r\lambda}} \frac{-\omega}{rF}$$

$$-\frac{\omega}{r\lambda\lambda\lambda}$$

## مرينات المدار

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r} \cdot t + \theta_0 = \theta_0 \quad (A) \quad (1)$$

$$\bullet t=0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}t^2 - \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r} \cdot t + \theta_0 = 0 \Rightarrow t^2 - \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r}t = 0 \Rightarrow t = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{\sqrt{q+r}}{r}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r}t^r - \frac{1}{r} = 0 \quad (B)$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{q+r}}{r}$$

$$(i) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times \pi \times \frac{1}{r} \omega}{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times r^r}{r} \quad (A) \quad (n)$$

$$(ii) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times \frac{1}{r} \omega}{r} - \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times r^r}{r}$$

$$(iii) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times \frac{1}{r} \omega + \frac{1}{r} \pi \times r^r}{r}$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{r} \pi r^r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \pi \times \frac{1}{r} \times r^r = \frac{1}{r} \pi \times r^r > 1 \text{ radian}$$

$$\left( \frac{1}{r} \pi r^r \right)' = \frac{1}{r} \pi r^r \cdot s$$

is ok because it is proportional to the initial point  
at time

$$\theta = \theta_{000} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{r} t \right)^r \Rightarrow \theta_{000} + \frac{1}{r} t \times \theta_{000} - \frac{1}{r} t \theta_{000}$$

$$= \theta_{000} - \left( \frac{\theta_{000}}{r} t^r + r \theta_{000} t \right) \rightarrow \theta = \theta_{000} - \frac{\theta_{000}}{r} t^r$$

$$\Rightarrow t'(\theta) = r \theta_{000} - \frac{\theta_{000}}{r} \times r \times t$$

$$\Rightarrow r \theta_{000} - \frac{r \theta_{000}}{r} = v \times r \theta_{000} \text{ fastest}$$

$$t'(1) = r \theta_{000} - \frac{r \theta_{000}}{r} \times 1 = \frac{r \theta_{000}}{r}$$

$$t'(r) = r \theta_{000} - \frac{r \theta_{000}}{r} \times r = r \theta_{000} \text{ slowest}$$

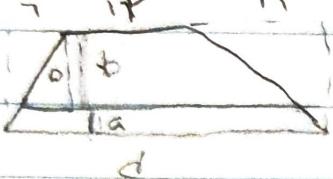
$\lambda - r$  इन्हीं

$$\lambda y = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda' y + y' \lambda = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \lambda' \times r + (-r' \times r) = 0 \Rightarrow r \lambda' = r' \Rightarrow \lambda' = r'$$

(1)

$$Q = \rho_0 \times h \left( \frac{1}{2}r + \lambda \right)$$

(44)



$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{(r-h) \times r + \rho_0 \times h + \rho_0 \times h'}{r} =$$

$$a \times c + b \times d$$

$$a+b \Rightarrow Q = \rho_0 \times h \left( \frac{1}{2}r + \lambda \right)$$

$$a/h = \rho_0 \left( \frac{1}{2}r \right) h + \rho_0 \times a \left( \frac{r}{2} h' \right) \Rightarrow h' \propto \left( \frac{\rho_0}{2} \times 100 + \frac{1}{2}r \times \rho_0 \right), \frac{1}{1}$$

$$a/h = \frac{1}{2}r \rightarrow h' \propto \frac{1}{2}r$$

$$h' = \frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}r \times \frac{1}{2}r$$

$$\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_r} \rightarrow \frac{R_1 \cdot R_r}{R_1 + R_r} = R$$

(45)

$$\Rightarrow R' = \frac{(R_r \cdot R_1)' (R_1 + R_r) - (R_1 + R_r)' (R_r \cdot R_1)}{(R_1 + R_r)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(R_r' R_1 + R_1' R_r)(R_1 + R_r) - (R_1' + R_r')(R_r \cdot R_1)}{(R_1 + R_r)^2} =$$

$$(R_r' R_1 + R_1' R_r)(R_1 + R_r) - (R_1' + R_r')(R_r \cdot R_1) =$$

$$(R_1 + R_r)^2$$

$$\frac{R_r' R_1 - R_1' R_r}{R_1 + R_r} = -1/r^2 r$$

$$\lambda' \beta \leq \frac{1040}{r^4 \sqrt{\omega r r}}$$

(46)



$$\sqrt{(r+r')^2 + \Sigma z^2} \cdot l$$

$$\lambda' \beta \leq \sqrt{r_0 r - 122}$$

$$(r_0 - l)^2 = \Sigma z^2 + \lambda'^2$$

$$(r_0 - l)(\omega - l) = \lambda'^2 \Rightarrow -\omega^2 \left( -\frac{1}{r_0} \times l \right) \leq \lambda'^2 \lambda \beta$$

पर्सनोट

$$y - \cos\theta xy \xrightarrow{'} -\frac{dy}{dt} \sin\theta y = -\frac{dy}{dt} \cos\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} \times \frac{1}{r} \times 1. = r \times \frac{y}{r} \times \frac{1}{r} \Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{dt} = -\frac{r^2}{r}$$

review ~~review~~ review

$$T = f(x), x^r$$

$$a = r$$

$$ry - x^r \cos y + \sin ry - xy = 0 \rightsquigarrow F(x) \propto r \cos y x - y \propto .$$

$$F(y) \propto x^r \sin y + r \cos y - x = 0$$

$$y' = \frac{-F(x)}{F(y)} = \frac{r \cos y \cdot x - y}{-x^r \sin y + r \cos y \cdot x}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{01) } F(x) = rx + ry = 0 \\ F(y) = rx + ry \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \frac{F(x)}{F(y)} = -\frac{\epsilon}{\omega} \times \frac{1/r}{1.}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{00) } a+b+c=0 \\ ra+rb+rc=0 \\ 1.a+b=-r \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow -\frac{r}{\mu} x^r + 1/\mu x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{rt) } a \rightarrow \vartheta'_x \leq \frac{1}{\mu} \pi x^r \\ b, \vartheta'_r = \frac{1}{\mu} x^r \end{array} \right.$$

$$18) dy = f'(x) dx \Rightarrow f'(x) = rx^r - kx$$

$$dy = kx^r dx \Rightarrow dy = \underline{\underline{kx^r}}$$

$$9.) g'(m) \cdot f(g(m)) = 1$$

$$1 + [f(g(x))]^r \rightarrow 1 + [f(g(m))]^r$$

$$g'(m)(1+x^r) = 1 \Rightarrow g'(m) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{x^r+1}}}$$

$$91) \frac{d}{dx} [f(x)] = (\underline{\underline{x}})^r = f'(x) \cdot \underline{\underline{x^r}}$$

1) Übung

$$1) \text{ min}, \text{ max} \Rightarrow m \pm \sqrt{n}$$

$$-m \pm \sqrt{n} \Rightarrow n, \pm \sqrt{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\frac{\sqrt{n}}{r} + \frac{1}{c}), (-\frac{\sqrt{n}}{r}, \frac{1}{c})$$

$$r) f(a), ram, b$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) + f'(a)(a-a)$$

$$ax_1 + bx_1 + c + [ram, +b](a-a_1) = 0$$

$$ram_1 - am_1^r - ram_1 a + am_1^r = 0$$

$$ram_1 - am_1^r - ram_1 a + am_1^r \rightarrow ram_1(1 - am_1^r) = 0 \Rightarrow (a_1 - am_1^r)(am_1 - 1) = 0$$

$$\frac{x_1 - am_1^r}{am_1 - 1} = \frac{p+q}{r}$$

II) ?

$$14) \tan B = \tan A$$

$$ryy' = \epsilon p \rightarrow y' = \frac{\epsilon p}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 \neq -p \\ \hookrightarrow 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} Fp & \leftarrow \\ y_1 & \leftarrow \end{matrix}$$

$$\tan s = \frac{m_1 - m_2}{1 + m_1 m_2}$$

$$\tan s \left( \frac{\epsilon p}{y_1}, y_1^{-1} \right) = \frac{\epsilon p}{y_1}$$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 \neq -p \Rightarrow \frac{\epsilon p}{y_1} = \tan \alpha$$

$\alpha \in \beta \Leftrightarrow \tan r, \tan \alpha \in \beta$

ej:  $\sqrt{-1} \in \beta$

$$1) f(x), x^r f(x)$$

$$c^r f'(c) + c r f'(c) = f(1) + f(c)$$

$$\underline{c^r f'(c) + c r f'(c)} = f(1)$$

$$2) \exists g \in C[0,1] \rightarrow f'(c) \cdot r \} \Rightarrow g(c_1) \leq g(c_r)$$

$$\exists c_r \in (-1,0) \rightarrow f'(c) \cdot r$$

$$\exists c_m \in (-1,1) \rightarrow g'(c_m) \leq$$

$$g'(c_m) \leq f'(c_m) = 0 \}$$

$$r - g(a), f(m) - a$$

$$\begin{aligned} g(r) &= \omega - r \geq 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow g(r)g(\omega) \leq 0 \\ g(a) = r - \omega < 0 \end{array} \right. \\ f(c) &= c - g(c) \geq 0 \quad \exists c \end{aligned}$$

$\text{O} \subseteq \tilde{\mathcal{C}}$

$$g'(a) = f'(m), f'(f(m))$$

$$\begin{aligned} g'(r) &= f'(r), f'(c) \\ g'(\omega) &= f'(\omega), f'(r) \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow g'(m) = g'(\omega) \rightarrow \exists c \in (a, \omega) \rightarrow g(c) = g'(c) \\ g'(c) = g''(c) \end{array} \right.$$

$\Sigma - \lambda$

$$\lambda - \exists c \rightarrow f'(c) = 1/\mu$$

$\rightarrow$  if  $c_1, c_r, c_m = c \in f(c_1), f(c_r), f(c_m) \subseteq C \rightarrow$

$$f'(c_1), f'(c_r), f'(c_m) \in \boxed{1}$$

4)  $f(m) \sin a$

$g(m) \cdot \cos a$

$$\exists c \rightarrow \frac{f'(c)}{g'(c)}, \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} \rightarrow \cot = \frac{\sin b - \sin a}{\cos a - \cos b}$$

$$\frac{r \sin \eta_r \cos \eta_r}{(r \sin \eta_r)^2} = \frac{\cot(b)}{f}$$

$$-\frac{\sin(a)}{\cos(a)-1} = \frac{\sin(a)}{1-\cos(a)}$$

v)  $\frac{bf(a)-af(b)}{b-a} = \frac{b-a}{\frac{1}{a}-\frac{1}{b}}$

$$F(x), \frac{f(x)}{x} \text{ goes to } \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\exists c \rightarrow \frac{F'(c)}{g'(c)} = A \rightarrow \underline{f(c)-cf'(c)}$$

أ-1 خروج

)) 8

r)  $\sqrt{\omega^2 + r^2 - k^2} \propto \omega + k \cos \phi$

$$\vec{\omega} \rightarrow \frac{(r-r_0) \times \vec{\omega}}{\sqrt{-}} = -k \Rightarrow \vec{y} \parallel$$

## فریت کس ۱

$$U = rt^r - rt + q \quad (1)$$

$$U = 0 \Rightarrow rt^r - rt + q = 0 \Rightarrow t^r - kt + k = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$t = 1, 3$$

$$a = 4t - 1 \stackrel{t=1}{\Rightarrow} a = -1 \quad | \quad a = 7 \quad (\text{الث})$$

$$a = 2t - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$U = 1r - rk + q = -\underline{rk}$$

$$U = \frac{\pi}{\mu} y^r (rk - y) \quad (3)$$

$$r' = (1r)^r - (1r - y)^r = 149 - 149 - y^r + ryy' = 2ry - y^r \rightarrow r = \sqrt{ry - y^r}$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{\pi}{\mu} ry y' \left( \sqrt{ry - y^r} - g \right) + \frac{\pi}{\mu} y^r \left( \frac{\mu ryy' - ryy'}{r\sqrt{ry - y^r}} - y' \right)$$

$$q = \frac{\pi}{\mu} \cancel{A} \cancel{B} \cancel{X} \cancel{N} \cancel{X} y' \left( \cancel{\mu \sqrt{ry - y^r}} - 4k - 4k \right) + \cancel{\frac{\pi}{\mu} \times 4k} \left( \cancel{X} \cancel{N} \frac{\mu ryy' - 14y'}{r\sqrt{ry - y^r}} - y' \right)$$

$$\cancel{\frac{X}{\mu} \times \frac{1}{rk}} = y' (-4k) + \cancel{\left( \frac{1 \cdot y'}{N} - \frac{N y'}{X} \right)} = -y' \cancel{ry}' \quad \cancel{r \sqrt{y^r}}$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = -\frac{1}{rk} \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$r = \sqrt{ry - y^r} \rightarrow r' = \frac{1}{\cancel{r\sqrt{y^r}}} = \frac{1}{rk} \times (ry' - ryy')$$

$$= \frac{1}{rk} \times \left( \frac{-ry}{rk} + \frac{r \times N}{rk} \right) = \frac{1}{rk} \left( \frac{-1}{k} - \frac{\omega}{rk} \right)$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{\omega}{rk}}$$

## مقدمة الميكانيك

$$v = vt^r - rt^r - \frac{1}{2}at^2 + v_0 = v_0 \quad (A) \quad (1)$$

\*  $t=0 \Rightarrow vt^r - rt^r - v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow t^r(v - r) = v_0 \Rightarrow t^r = \frac{v_0}{v - r}$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{v_0}{v - r}$$

$$a = rt^r - rt - v_0 = 0 \Rightarrow rt^r - rt - v_0 = 0 \quad (B)$$

$$\frac{r \pm \sqrt{q + v_0}}{r}$$

$$i) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \times \pi \times 1^r \omega}{r} = \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times 1^r}{r} \quad (A) \quad (ii)$$

$$ii) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times 1^r \omega}{r} - \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times 1^r}{r}$$

$$iii) \frac{\frac{1}{r} \pi \times 1^r \omega + \frac{1}{r} \pi \times 2^r \omega}{r}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{r} \pi r^r \rightarrow \frac{1}{r} \pi \times \frac{1}{r} \times r^r = \pi r \times \omega \rightarrow \text{linear}$$

$$(\frac{1}{r} \pi r^r)' = \pi r^r \cdot s$$

وهي تسمى قانون التسريع المثلثي

$$v = \omega_0 (1 - \frac{1}{r} t)^r \Rightarrow \omega_0 + \frac{1}{r} t^r \times \omega_0 \cdot r = \frac{1}{r} t \omega_0 \quad (ii)$$

$$= \omega_0 - (\frac{\omega_0}{r} t^r + r \omega_0 t) \rightarrow v = \omega_0 t - \frac{\omega_0 t^r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow t'(\omega) = r \omega_0 - \frac{\omega_0 \times r \times t^r}{r}$$

$$\Rightarrow r \omega_0 - \frac{r \omega_0 t^r}{r} = v \times r \omega_0 \quad \text{fastest}$$

$$t'(1) = r \omega_0 - \frac{r \omega_0 \times 1^r}{r} = r \omega_0$$

$$t'(r) = r \omega_0 - \frac{r \omega_0 \times r^r}{r} = r \omega_0 \quad \text{slowest}$$

$\Delta - R$  (Induktions)

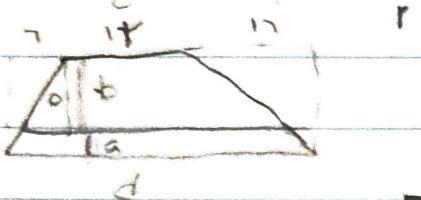
$$xy = 1 \Rightarrow x'y' + y'x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow x'x' + (-R'x'k) = 0 \Rightarrow kx' = 1' \Rightarrow x' = 1'$$

(1)

$$Q = \rho_0 \times h \left( 1' + x \right)$$

(44)



$$+ Rh \quad + Rh + F_{\text{oh}} \quad \rho_0 \quad Rh'$$

$$\rightarrow x = \frac{(1 - k')x'1' + \rho_0 \times h}{1} + \frac{F_{\text{oh}}}{1}$$

$$axc + bxd$$

$$a+b \Rightarrow Q = \rho_0 \times h \left( 1' + x \right)$$

$$a/R = \rho_0 \left( \frac{1+k'}{1} \right) h' + \rho_0 \times \omega \left( \frac{R}{1} h' \right) \Rightarrow h' \propto \left( \frac{R}{1} \times 1_0 + \frac{1+k'}{1} \times \rho_0 \right), 1.$$

$$qF \cdot h' = \frac{\Delta}{1_0} \rightarrow h' \propto \frac{\Delta}{qF}$$

$$qF \cdot 1H + \frac{\Delta}{1_0} = \frac{qF \cdot 1H}{1_0} + \frac{\Delta}{qF}$$

$$\frac{1}{R} < \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_r} \rightarrow \frac{R_1 \cdot R_r}{R_1 + R_r} = R$$

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$$\Rightarrow R' = (R_r \cdot R_1)' (R_1 + R_r) - (R_1 + R_r)' (R_1 \cdot R_r)$$

$$(R_1 + R_r)^r$$

$$= (R_r' R_1 + R_1' R_r) (R_1 + R_r) - (R_1' + R_r') (R_1 \cdot R_r) = \\ (R_1 + R_r)^r$$

$$(1R \times 1_0 + 1_0 \times 1R) (1A.) - (1A.) (1A..) =$$

$$(1A..)^r$$

$$\frac{kF \times 1A_0 - \rho_0 \rho_0}{1A_0 \times 1A_0} = \frac{-1R^r}{1}$$

$$x'_B \leq \frac{1A_0}{kF \sqrt{Drr}}$$



$$\sqrt{(R+R')^2 + 12L^2} \cdot L$$

$$R_B \leq \sqrt{R^2 - 12L^2}$$

$$(R - R')^2 - 12L^2 \geq 0$$

$$R' = \sqrt{(R+R')^2 - 12L^2}$$

$$(R - R')^2 - 12L^2 \geq 0 \Rightarrow -R^2 + \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot R'^2 \geq 12L^2 \Rightarrow R_B \leq \sqrt{R^2 - 12L^2}$$

parsonote